the rural parts of the District to improve the literacy in the rural parts of the District.

The Mysore Tenancy Bill, 1951

Presentation of Select Committee Report.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Mandya District—General).– Sir, in the absence of the Chairman, I present the report of the Select Committee on the Mysore Tenancy Bill, 1951. I understand that copies have been received by Hon'ble Members already.

Statement by Sri K. R. Sreekanteswar re: his presence in the House on 1st day without taking his Oath.

Sri K. R. SREEKANTESWAR (Bangalore City—General)—Sir, I request permission to make a short statement about my absence from the Assembly on the 8th October 1951 when my name was called by the Secretary to take the Oath. Though I was in the Hall a few minutes before the commencement of the meeting, I had to go out for a few minutes on some urgent personal business, and by the time I returned, the opportunity to take the the Oath had gone by.

I want to assure you, Sir, and through you the Hon'ble Members of the House that I meant no disrespect whatever to either the House or the Chair by my absence at that time. Being a new Member, I was also not aware of the consequences ensuing as a result of my absence.

In the circumstances, I request the House through you, Sir, that they may be pleased to condone my absence and excuse the liability arising as a result of my absence.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—The Hon'ble Member's absence is no offence but the Hon'ble Member's presence without taking the oath is an offence. So kindly alter the wording.

Sri K. R. SREEKANTESWAR.—My absence at the time when my name was called—that is what I meant.

The Hon'ble Sri K.T. BHASHYAM.—That is no offence. Hon'ble Member is free to be absent when his name was called but his presence without taking the oath is the offence. So kindly modify the wording.

Sri K. R. SREEKANTESWAR.—All right, Sir. I shall modify the wording.

In the circumstances, I request the House through you, Sir, that they may be pleased to condone my absence and excuse the liability arising as a result of my presence without taking the oath.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. VENKATAPPA).—The Hon'ble Chief Minister will introduce the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951

Introduction.

The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY (Chief Minister).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951, published in the Mysore Gazette Extraordinary dated 20th October 1951 under Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly. Copies of the Bill have already been distributed to Hon'ble Members.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Demise of Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. VENKATAPPA).—The condolence resolution may now be moved by the Leader of the House.

***The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Leader of the House).—

(HON'BLE SRI K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.)

Sir, I move the following Condolence Resolution :

"This Assembly expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the tragic assassination of the Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan and conveys to the members of his family and to the people of Pakistan its sincere condolences."

Notice of a similar resolution has been given by the Hon'ble Member Janab Syed Abdur Rahman. It is with a feeling of great sorrow that I am tabling this Condolence Resolution before this House. It was on the 16th night that this tragic news came across the wires and shocked the whole world, if I may say so. Liaqat Ali Khan was murdered by a fell assassin and it is a great tragedy for Pakistan as also the rest of the world. During recent years this method of doing away with political opponents or with great statesmen who have played a great part in the growth of nations has come to vogue. Just a few months ago the Prime Minister of Iran was murdered and a little later King Abdullah of Jordan was done away with under similar circumstances. At certain other places like Syria and Lebanon such assassinations have taken place and the House is aware that even in America President Truman's life was attempted only a short while ago. Here in our own country, the tragic assassination of the greatest man of the world, the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, is also within our memory. One wonders whether this way of handling political situation or serving one's cause by doing away with people who hold different views, which is coming into vogue, is the proper method for furthering the progress of the world on proper lines. This cult of sword will do no good even to the cause which the misguided assassins may espouse. The sooner this cult is given up the better it is for the whole of humanity. This view has been given forceful expression in recent times by our own leaders immediately after the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan. The President of India, the Prime Minister of India and several other leaders have condemned this kind of outrages and in no unmistakable terms have pointed out that this method by sword should be given up in the interests of humanity. It is not therefore necessary on my part to dilate on this general aspect.

So far as Liaqat Ali Khan is concerned, his death under such tragic circumstances has been a very great blow to Pakistan. Immediately after the demise of the founder of Pakistan, namely, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the responsibility fell on Liaqat Ali Khan. It is well known that he shouldered this responsibility with rare ability and great enthusiasm. It is now revealed that the Prime Minister of Pakistan was a great sobering influence and was responsible in no small measure to check the extreme tendencies in that country. It is recognised by one and all, by those who have given expression to the feelings of sorrow, that by the expiry of the Prime Minister of Pakistan a great force for peace has disappeared from our midst. The relationship between India and Pakistan has been strained during recent times. It is unnecessary on my part at this stage to go into the details of the same. It is admitted that it was not a little due to the efforts of Liaqat Ali Khan matters did not grow worse and the impending war was even averted by his labours. He spared no efforts to prevent a clash between India and Pakistan. It is hoped that the removal of Liaqat Ali Khan from our midst will in no way deteriorate the existing relations between India and Pakistan. Until only the other day we were belonging to one nation and fates would have it we divided ourselves into Pakistan and India. However much we may be now feeling that we belong to different nations, still the old ties are there and the old feelings are there ; many a person in India has felt that one of their own had been done to death. Liaqat Ali Khan belonged to the United Provinces. The major part of his active life he spent in the United Provinces. He played a very important role. When in 1945 an interim Government was formed he was a respected member of that

Cabinet. His role as Finance Member is well known and it is not necessary for me to recapitulate the part he played in placing before the Assembly a Budget that shook the complacency of so many people. That he discharged his duties as Prime Minister of Pakistan in a remarkable manner is undoubted. That he belonged to front rank statesmen in the world there is no doubt. And it is really a loss to the whole world that he is no more amidst us.

Amongst the Commonwealth Prime Ministers he held a high place of honour. He was a very cultured man, a very colourful personality, and a man, as I have heard from many people, it was a pleasure to deal with. Pakistan has lost a most eminent statesman and condolences have poured from all parts of the world. I have already indicated that on behalf of India, the President and the Prime Minister have sent their heart-felt messages to the Pakistan Government and to the people of Pakistan. This has been very well received in Pakistan and indications are that the relationship between India and Pakistan would be better than ever before; that is the hope. Let us all pray that the relationship between India and Pakistan will get better and that every effort would be made to establish a harmonious relationship between the two countries.

From Mysore a condolence resolution was sent to the Government of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan. A public meeting was held and some of my Hon'ble colleagues also participated in the meeting and the condolence resolution was conveyed. I was present at the mammoth meeting, I should say, which was held at Delhi, I think, on the 17th evening. It was an unprecedented gathering and all our leaders spoke and I could see that there was not even a shadow of doubt that the whole country deeply mourned the loss of this patriot of Pakistan.

I take this opportunity of placing this resolution before this Hon'ble House and proposing the sincere condolences of this House to be duly conveyed not only to the people of Pakistan but also to the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. SPEAKER.--Condolence Resolution moved :—

"This Assembly expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the tragic assassination of the Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and conveys to the members of his family and to the people of Pakistan its sincere condolences."

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN (Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga-Muslim).— Sir, I second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House condoning the death of Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan. I wholeheartedly associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble mover of the resolution. Sir, it is universally acknowledged that the late Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan was a great statesman. It is universally admitted that he was having a great stabilising influence on the feelings and sentiments of the people of Pakistan. It was a great solace that when the other day the sad news of the death of Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan was received, not only the people belonging to all castes and creed joined to express their profound sense of sorrow and grief but also Hon'ble Ministers of Mysore State namely, Sri H. C. Dasappa, Sri T. Mariappa, Sri K. T. Bhashyam Sri R. Chennigaramiah, who attended one of the biggest public meetings in the Civil Station, Bangalore and also another in the City of Bangalore made touching references to the departed soul. Various public meetings held here and elsewhere have proved to the world that the Hindus and the Muslims in India were ever together. The wonderful and moving speeches of these Ministers of the Mysore State which were made the other day in the public meetings had a very solemn effect on all the people which made us realise once again that the Hindus and the Muslims are having the feelings of brotherhood among them and there would be no difficulty in continuing their good relations in India for ever.

Sir, I may say a few words more with regard to how the Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan, after he assumed the office of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, had several difficulties to face in the matter of administration of Pakistan. We know full well how the country

(*Janab* SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.)

developed from a scratch to a stature drawing the attention of the whole world. The great achievement of Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan was that he put the map of Pakistan so well on the world's map that its effects had reached the four corners of the world. That shows that he was a great statesman and a great leader of men. A correspondent of the Daily Herald of London questioned Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan when he had been to London with regard to some critical situation. In the course of his reply he said that there were such dangers always to public men; the answer was 'some of us are not among those who are destined to die wailing and ailing on a sick bed.' It reminds us of the sad and tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of the world. Sorrows upon sorrows, three years after that another great tragedy of a similar kind occurred in Pakistan. But the way in which this tragic death has been received in the whole country and the feelings of sympathies expressed towards the people of Pakistan are those which may pave the way for an everlasting friendship and lay the foundation of goodwill between India and Pakistan. With these few words, I wholeheartedly second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Leader of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಜನಾಬ್ ಲಿಯಾಕತ್‌ಅಲಿ ಖಾನರವರ ಮರಣದಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತದೇಶವೇ ದುಃಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವೆಂದು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಸಹ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದವರೇ ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶದವರು, ನಮಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ನಮಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದಲೇ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮರಣದಿಂದ ನಾವು ದುಃಖ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಲೋಕೋಪಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ದುಃಖ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೃದಯಾಂತರಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ್ದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

ಜನಾಬ್ ಲಿಯಾಕತ್‌ಅಲಿಖಾನರು ಬಹಳ ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳು. ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಚಿತವಾದ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾರ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ, ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಆ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತರೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಜವಾಹಿರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹ್ರೂರವರೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಆತುರ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಜನಾಬ್ ಲಿಯಾಖತ್‌ಅಲೀ ಖಾನರು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬದು ನಿಜ. ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಭಾಗವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಕಿರುಕುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಕೆಲವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದೇನೂ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಾಬ್ ಲಿಯಾಖತ್‌ಅಲಿ ಖಾನರು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜವಹಿರಲಾಲ್‌ರವರೇ

ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಿಯಾಕತ್‌ಅಲಿಖಾನ್‌ರವರು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಸರಾದವರಲ್ಲ, ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ನಿಪುಣ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥವರು ದುರ್ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾದುದು ದೇಶದ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟವೇ ಸರಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪದೇ ಇರುವ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಟ್ಟಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ದುರ್ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಧರ್ಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮಿಗಳೇ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಲೆಪಾತಕೆಯರಾಗಿರುವುದೂ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದೂ ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಿಂದೂವಾದವನೇ ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರನ್ನು ಕೊಲೆಮಾಡಿದ; ಈಗ ಲೋಕವಿಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ ಲಿಯಾಕತ್‌ಅಲಿಖಾನ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮನೇ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಬಹುದು, ತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮೂರ್ಖತನ. ಜನಾಬ್ ಲಿಯಾಕತ್‌ಅಲಿಖಾನ್‌ರವರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರಾದವರು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಥವ ಸತ್ತರೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಹಿರಿಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈದಿನ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಬೀಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಅವರ ಮರಣವೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ದೂರವಾಗಿ ಅವೆರಡು ದೇಶಗಳೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಗಳಿಂದ ಇರಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟುಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಸಂತಾಪ ಸೂಚಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I wish to associate myself with the feelings of sorrow expressed by the Hon'ble Leader of the House and the other Members who have spoken on the resolution.

The Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan took a leading part in the politics of this country and was a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council of which he was also Deputy President and later of the Central Legislative Assembly for a number of years. When the Muslim League decided to participate in the Interim Government set up after the War, he joined as the Leader of that block and as Finance Minister was the very first Indian to present a budget to the Central Assembly. When Pakistan was established in August 1947, he became its First Prime Minister. As the Leader, after the death of Mr. Jinnah, his influence on the policies of the new Dominion and in bringing about a better understanding between India and Pakistan has been great.

His death is a great tragedy. One cannot also but condemn in too strong terms the drastic crime which resulted in his untimely death. It is well to remember that such political assassinations never serve any good purpose and that violence under no circumstances can be a substitute for argument or persuasion.

I request all the Hon'ble Members to pass the resolution standing in silence for two minutes. The question is :—

"This Assembly expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the tragic assasination of the Hon'ble Liaqat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan and conveys to the Members of his family and to the people of Pakistan its sincere condolences."

The Resolution was adopted, all the Hon'ble Members standing in silence for two minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall convey the feelings of this House to the Members of his family through the appropriate channels.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. VENKATAPPA).—Non-official Resolutions will now be taken up.

Resolution No. 1 *re:* Abolition of Compulsory procurement of food-grains under Harvest Order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಮಂಡಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ:—

"ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹತೋಟಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೆ ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂಬತ್ತು, ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿನೀತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೂ, ಅನಾಹುತಗಳೂ, ಅಪಾಯಗಳೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ದವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಿಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರೈತ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅವನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಯಂತ್ರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೈ ತೂಕ ಬಾಯಿ ಬಣ್ಣ. ಅಂತೂ ರೈತನು ಹತ್ತು ಪಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಪಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ, ಎಂದು ಅಳೆದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಯಂತ್ರ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡುವ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಫಾರಂನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಸಾರಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೆಳೆ ಇಡುವಾಗ, ಕಟಾವಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನ, ನವೆಂಬರ್ ಆಖೈರಿಗೆ ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಮಳೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುವುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಾರದೇ ಇರುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಹೀಗಾದಾಗ 10–14 ಆಣೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಂಟಾಣೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ರೈತನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟೇಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ ಕೂಡ ಅವನ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವನಿಂದ ದವಸ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಲದೇ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ ಹಾಕಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಠಿಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನು 2 ಪಲ್ಲ 25 ಸೇರು ದವಸವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಹೂಡಿ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಠಿಣ ಸಜಾ ಆಗಿ, ಆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅತನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ